

Nashville Union.

MORNING, APRIL 16, 1862.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Following Notices will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line, and to be paid for when handed in.

Advertisements in the Nashville Union, when running twenty lines, \$1.00; over twenty lines, \$1.25; and for each additional line, the rate of 25 cts. per line. Advertisements of 100 lines or more, at special rates.

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We understand that Gen. DUMONT is taking care to prevent his officers and soldiers from visiting improper houses in the city, by putting guards around such as the conduct of the inmates inculcate for them to resort to.

RAILROAD OUTRAGE.—We have been informed that as the Sunday evening train from Columbia was passing near the residence of John Overton in this county, it was thrown from the track by an obstruction laid across the rails. There were on the train several sick soldiers. The indignant passengers visited their wrong upon Mr. Overton by burning his barn and quartering for the night in his house. He has, as it is well known, been prominently connected with the rebellion, and has contributed largely of his immense wealth to its support. He is understood to have escaped a few days ago to avoid an arrest for treason, a warrant having been issued for that purpose. We do not know what circumstances connected him with the outrage in the minds of the injured passengers. Arrest has been made, and the matter doubtless he fully investigated.

City Council.

A called meeting of the City Council held last night, the following officers were elected: City Recorder—Wm. Shane. City Marshal—John Chumley. Deputy Marshals—Messrs. Tucker and Steele. Keeper of the Workhouse—Dr. Conly. Third Clerk of the Market—John Reddick. Wharf Master—Thomas Leake. City Assessor—Wm. Driver. Second Engineer Water Works—M. Kiffin. Street Overseer—J. M. Stewart. Sexton of the Cemetery—T. H. McWade. First Lieutenant Night Watch—Wm. Yarborough. Second Lieutenant Night Watch—John Davis. Night Watchmen—J. W. Wright, J. Puckett, R. M. Scott, D. Yates, C. Hughes, A. Joyce, J. Francis, W. T. Francis, Peter Engle.

The resignation of Mr. Shane was read as Councilman of the 3d Ward. The following resolutions were offered by Capt. Driver, and laid over until the next meeting:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city of Nashville be, and he is hereby, requested and instructed to have the flag of the United States placed upon all public property belonging to this corporation.

Resolved, That the Board of Education are hereby required during the present week to take the oath of office taken by ourselves and other officers of this city or resign.

Resolved further, That the Superintendent, together with every male teacher in each of the Public Schools of the city of Nashville, shall be, and they are hereby required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed to us, within five days from the passage of this resolution, or resign their respective positions.

Resolved, That we cordially thank the officers and soldiers of the United States for the unexampled kindness and courtesy hitherto extended to our fellow-citizens, and that, as men striving together with them for the establishment of the government of our fathers, we pledge them our most sincere and hearty co-operation.

Resolved further, That for hospital purposes and for the care of the Federal authorities be permitted to have access to hydrants without charge.

Remember—That at the Capitol Bakery, Restaurant and Family Grocery, 18 Cedar Street, Tennessee money is taken at par for Bread, family groceries of all descriptions, the best in the world. Everything in the eating line got up in the best style by one of the best cooks in the world. Ice Cream—that is, the ne plus ultra of this delightful luxury—fresh trout, choice cut, superfine flour, at prices as low as 200 paid Gold.

By Mail.

April 12.

The responsibility of the command of the army of the Tennessee, which was placed upon General Sherman, was not to bring on an engagement. Consequently he sent out no corresponding force to meet them. They remained in position until Saturday morning, and waited as a screen behind which Beauregard formed his troops in line of battle, undiscovered. When the attack was first made, the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Seventy-first, and Seventy-seventh Ohio regiments, displayed inexhaustible inefficiency. The latter fled without firing a gun. The others fired one or two rounds and then fled. The cowardice of these regiments left the point undefended. The enemy immediately moved in and surrounded the more advanced regiments. It is also stated that the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Sixteenth Iowa fled, after firing two or three rounds. When the enemy fled, they burned their wagons and left their wounded behind, all of whom are prisoners. Waterhouse's battery lost one killed and sixteen wounded, and Willard's Chicago battery five killed and thirty wounded. One New Orleans regiment, the Louisiana Tigers, were almost entirely left on the battle field, killed or wounded. They were nearly all wealthy men and drew off in the Zouave uniform.

General Prentiss escaped on Tuesday and came into camp alone. In the confusion of the retreat, he managed to elude the rebels' vigilance.

Beauregard intended to make his attack two days previously, but extraordinary rains impeded his progress and delayed his arrival. Had the attack been made at the time intended, Buell could not possibly have reached here in time to save us from defeat.

St. Louis, April 12. Major McDonald, of the 8th Missouri, arrived here last night direct from Pittsburg Landing. He confirms the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston, and was told by a prisoner, a Lieutenant, that Bushrod Johnston, who escaped from Fort Donelson, was also killed. He thinks all reports about Beauregard being wounded are, in his opinion, unreliable. An officer of the New Orleans Circle battalion, taken prisoner, says Beauregard made a speech on the Saturday before the battle, in which he told them that the result was a sure thing, and could not fail—that they would capture Grant's army, and then whip Buell, and thus hold the railroads. If they lost the day, he said they might as well lay down their arms and go home.

The story of the escape of Gen. Prentiss is not true. The greater part of his brigade were taken prisoners early in the fight on Sunday. Our gunboats did fine work and saved our army from total destruction on Sunday.

The beginning of the fight on Sunday was a complete surprise, many officers and soldiers being overtaken in their tents and slaughtered or taken prisoners.

Gen. Smith was not in the fight, but lying ill at Savannah, not being able to get out of bed.

Our forces, on Sunday, were not over 35,000, the enemy's not less than 90,000. A rebel quartermaster says that 90,000 rations were issued before they left Corinth.

The second day's fight was not half so bad as the first day's. The rebels' soon gave way before fresh troops. The pursuit was not continued far.

Major McDonald thinks our killed were at least 1,000, and wounded, 3,000. He says that 1,400 to 1,600 rebels, wounded, were left on the field, and thinks they killed about 3,000, besides the wounded. We did not take more than 500 prisoners.

Major McDonald thinks Beauregard is not prepared to make a stand at Corinth, and if pushed will retreat to Jackson, Mississippi.

Arrivals from Ironton, Mo., say that Van Dorn is at Pittsburg Ferry, on Current river, near the Missouri line, with ten or twelve thousand men, awaiting reinforcements.

It is reported that the rebels are with drawing their forces from Northwestern Arkansas, and concentrating them at Pecca hontas, in the Northeastern portion of the State. Their forces at that point is represented to be 10,000. The Federal forces under Gen. Steele are between Greenwell, Mo., and Arkansas line, ready to meet any movement the rebels may make. General Sigel has arrived from the Southwest, having been compelled to leave his command for a time on account of ill health.

Samuel Boyler, who was banished from this city some time ago by Gen. Halleck, for attempted resistance to military authority, has returned to live undisturbed in the community in which he had so long prospered.

Boyer is said to have taken the oath of allegiance, and to have given every assurance of future loyalty to the Government.

Fortress Monroe, April 11, 11 P. M.

The return of pleasant weather to-day brought the Merrimac, as was generally anticipated. She had been seen three days ago under steam, at Craney Island, and on the evening of yesterday promised that the stern and exhausted fleet were surprised that she was in sight, coming down the river, and as soon as the appearance of the Merrimac was generally known, the docks, beach, and ramparts of the Fortress, and other points commanding a view, were crowded with spectators.

The Merrimac, after showing herself beyond Sewell's Point, appeared to be heading this way. She did not long continue on this course, however, but turned towards James river, followed by six gunboats, which had come round the point in her company. Of the latter, the Yorktown and Jamestown were recognized. The others were supposed to be the Raleigh and the Teaser. Arriving at a point midway between Sewell's Point and Newport News Point, near the place where the French war vessels Guzzard and Castlet, and the English steamer, Rutland, had passed, she was seen by the fleet, and a shot was fired at her. She followed, at some distance by the Yorktown and a small tug continued on her course. The intention of the Jamestown was not at first perceived. As she came around, leaving Newport News on her left, it was seen that her object was to capture two brigs and a schooner which were anchored near the shore, about two miles from the point. This was done without the slightest difficulty, and the assistance of the small tug being rendered, the three prizes were taken off under the rebel flag. The whole affair was concluded in less than

half an hour; and the Jamestown, having rejoined the fleet, was ordered to tow their prizes to Craney Island. Taken one brig is towed astern, and one on each side, she moved slowly away.

Slightly alarmed at this bold dash, quite a number of schooners in the upper harbor availed themselves of a favorable wind and sailed. Up to this time the rebel fleet has remained in the position in which they first placed themselves, and nothing more has been done. The tide is now out, and probably no new movement will be made for some hours. If the Merrimac should see fit to pay us a visit, she will be appropriately welcomed.

The names of the two brigs captured are the Sabas, of Providence, and the Marcus, of Stockton. The former was loaded with Jay on private account, and the latter was chartered by the Government, but had been unloaded. The name of the schooner has not been ascertained. The captain of the two brigs escaped in a small boat, with four of the crew of the Marcus. Two men were left on board the Sabas. They made no efforts to lower a boat to escape, and were taken prisoners together with the crew of the schooner. It is said that the captured vessels were ordered last night to move down the harbor for safety.

The schooner Harmony, used as a water-boat by Mr. Noyes, Government contractor for supplying water to the Fort, happened to be alongside of the French man-of-war when the Merrimac made her appearance, and was taken under the protection of the French flag, thus escaping capture. Mr. Noyes had previously lost by capture two schooners employed as water-boats by him. Latest.—The Jamestown returned from Craney Island, when the Merrimac fired three shots in the direction of Hampton Creek. The Naugatuck and Clara, which had been stationed in that vicinity, replied with a number of shots, all of which fell near the rebel fleet. The whole rebel fleet, led by the Merrimac, then returned to Elizabeth River.

The name of the schooner captured is the Emily. She was from Washington, with sutlers stores. A passenger steamer filled with spectators came out of Elizabeth River this afternoon. A number of small skiff and sail boats could be seen through the day off Sewell's Point.

Baltimore, April 12.

The United States gunboat Reliance arrived here this morning with the schooner Hartford, captured off the mouth of the Wicomico river.

A copy of the Richmond Whig of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the American. It contains the following dispatches in reference to the battle in Tennessee, all being dated on the 6th, and giving an account of the Sunday fight only:

BATTLE FIELD OFF SAVANNAH, April 6, 2 VIA CORINTH AND CHATTANOOGA.

To Gen. Loper, Adjutant General:

We have this morning attacked the enemy in a strong position in front of Pittsburg, and, after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our commander-in-chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops in the thickest of the fight.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

Mobile, April 7.

Special dispatches to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, dated on yesterday afternoon, says that the battle was fierce and furious. The enemy stubbornly resisted their fate, while the Southern continued to press upon them with fearless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our loss is heavy, but our men are in good spirits and thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana troops display great gallantry. The Twenty-first Alabama covered themselves with glory. This regiment captured two batteries. The First Louisiana regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Bushrod Johnston, of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—The enemy are in full retreat, and the Confederates are in full pursuit. I write from the Federal camp, and on Federal paper. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greatest part of the Federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture the entire army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury.

We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston fell at half past two o'clock. One of his legs was torn by a shell, and a Minie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops.

Gen. Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight.

Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action.

There is no account in the paper of the Monday's battle, in which the rebels were completely routed.

NEAR YORKTOWN, April 12. The sun shone brightly yesterday. The rebels continue to fire with artillery upon our pickets. Our gun never reply. The rebels have been greatly reinforced during the last few days. On Friday several vessels were seen to land troops at Yorktown, and also from Norfolk, by James river. A battalion reconnaissance was made by Gen. Porter, and shows that the rebels have materially strengthened their works, and mounted new cannon, since our advance.

EXHIBITS, Va., April 12.

The bridge across Cedar creek, at this place, is completed. A private in the Twenty-second Indiana regiment was shot while on picket duty by the rebels to-day. A foraging party was attacked by a detachment of Ashby's cavalry, forty strong, who were repulsed. One man died from exposure during the storm.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

A dispatch to the Secretary of War from Gen. Wood, dated Fortress Monroe, April 12, says the Merrimac has been stationary near Sewell's Point all day, but in plain sight. The following dispatch was received by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ALABAMA, April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, having Fayetteville yesterday, my advance guard entered Hen'sville this morning. The city was completely taken by surprise. No one considering the march practicable. We captured two hundred prisoners, fifteen locomotives, and a large number of cars, the

telegraph apparatus and office, and two Southern mails. We have at least succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between the Southern States.

(Signed) O. S. MITCHELL, Brigadier General.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 11. Gen. McClellan has written a letter communicating with the Sixth Maine and Berdan's Sharpshooters, the latter are now doing picket duty in front of the enemy's works.

Capt. Spaulding of the Fourth Michigan was severely wounded on Thursday by a shot in his shoulder.

YONKTON, Va., April 13. On Friday, about 300 of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, on picket duty, were attacked by a rebel regiment, and retreated, having several killed and wounded. Later in the day, the rebels advanced in considerable numbers from another point, driving in our entire picket, and burning a dwelling which had been used by our troops. During both skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded.

The Fifty-seventh and Sixty-third Pennsylvania regiments had a skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had two killed and four wounded.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning for the first time.

The weather and roads are improving. No artillery firing on either side yesterday. The army is engaged in preparations for advancing.

WOODSTOCK, Va., April 13.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We learn from Jackson's camp, this morning, that Beauregard is dead. The report comes directly from rebel sources. Nothing new to report regarding the enemy.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS, Maj. Gen. WASHINGTON, April 13.

The last dispatch received from General Wood at 8:30 P. M. says: The Merrimac has not made her appearance to-day. I think her object is to prevent interference with their reinforcements from Norfolk to Yorktown. Constant reinforcements are coming to the rebels from the direction of Richmond and the Rappahannock.

(Signed) J. E. WOOL.

A dispatch from Gen. McDowell says he learns from contrabands that the enemy had left Fredericksburg for Richmond and Yorktown.

New York, April 13.

Port Royal advices of the 7th state that an assault will be made on Savannah tomorrow. Our pickets were within eight miles of the city. Other important movements are about transpiring.

CAIRO, April 12.

The steam r. Woodford, from Pittsburg, Tenn., arrived to-day with two or three hundred prisoners. She also brought down the body of Gen. Wallace, of Illinois.

The report of Gen. Prentiss's escape is untrue.

SCHUYLER COLFAX writes to his paper, the South Bend (Ind.) Register, that it was owing to his protest that the rebel prisoners at Chicago and Indianapolis were not discharged on parole. He says:

I did "protest earnestly" to the President and Secretary of War against their release till the rebels had fulfilled their broken promises. I told the President that sixty of my constituents of the 29th Indiana Volunteers, captured at Hatteras many months ago, were still languishing in Southern prisons at Columbia, S. C., and elsewhere, that for six weeks their families had not been able even to hear from them; that the hearts of the wives of many of them were incessantly saddened, and almost breaking, not only with grief and anxiety, but with the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick, and begged them to stop this wholesale discharge of prisoners taken in arms against our Government, at least till every Union prisoner at the South has been returned to his home. They stated that the contemplated release was not by their authority; and at once issued orders by telegraph stopping it. When our long suffering soldiers are released, it will be time enough to exhibit this generosity, which, though prompted by humanity doubtless, would, as previous releases have proved, only delay the discharge of our unfortunate volunteers, and for which so many hearts have waited so wearily and so long.

FROM LIEUT. COL. NEFF, OF THE SECOND KENTUCKY.

The following letter was forwarded from Baltimore by Col. Woodruff, and received in Cincinnati on the 9th:

RICHMOND PRESS, April 2.

As Col. Woodruff has been exchanged, and leaves for home in the morning, I write a few lines by him. Col. Ferguson was sent to be exchanged for me. This Government will not agree to the exchange, and consequently he has to go back. I am much disappointed, as I had anticipated returning with Col. Woodruff. There will be no chance for my exchange, unless there is some arrangement made by the Government. I shall miss Col. Woodruff very much, as we have been like brothers. He will call to see you upon his return home, and give you all the particulars about me, much more than I can write. Capt. Austin, of my regiment, and Lieut. Wilcox, of Capt. Sprague's company, are still here. I hope the next batch of released prisoners will number me with them. How much I would like to go with this letter, but I do not grumble; such is my lot, and I bear it.

Geo. W. NEFF, Lieut. Col. 2d Ky. Regiment.

THE "MISSIONARIES" AT PORT ROYAL.

A New York letter dated April 1, says: If some very intelligent and closely observing army officers, who came passengers from Port Royal in the Oriental to-day, do not exaggerate, I am afraid the missionary brethren who have gone down there to convert the negroes are sadly in need of the Christian virtue of charity among themselves. There are constant quarrels among them, it seems, about things spiritual as well as things temporal, and much annoyance to the military authorities is the consequence. At first, General Sherman did not much mind it, but the grievance is now such that he has been compelled to represent the case to the War Department, with a view to its removal.

By Telegraph.

Merrimac Returned to Norfolk.

BEAUREGARD CLAIMS THE VICTORY.

Capture of 8000 Prisoners.

FEDERALS ALSO CLAIM THE VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

More Troops Gone Up Tennessee River.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Fortress Monroe, April 14.—The Merrimac returned to Norfolk yesterday, generally supposed to have been aground.

A Norfolk paper contains a despatch from Beauregard of Monday's Pittsburg fight. He claims a complete victory, saying, after capturing eight thousand Federal prisoners and thirty six guns he fell back on Corinth, which he can fully hold.

The Federal War Department authorized a contradiction of the above despatch as untrue.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, captured by the Confederates at Pittsburg, arrived at Cairo. He states their loss at four thousand killed and twelve thousand wounded. The battle lasted Sunday thirteen and a half hours, and Monday eight hours. We captured all but two or three Confederate cannon, and the famous Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

The Collector at Philadelphia is directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to clear no vessel with anthracite coal for foreign ports, or ports South of Delaware bay, until further orders.

In Congress no measure of interest passed.

St. Louis, April 14.—Four thousand strong on five transports left the landing on Saturday night accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, proceeded up Tennessee river to a point near Eastport, Mississippi, landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek bridge and destroyed the two bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, one 121, the other 210 feet in length. A cavalry force of 150 men, found there, after having four killed, skedaddled in most approved Southern style. The expedition returned Sunday night without having lost a man. This is one of the most successful operations of its kind during the war, completely cutting off communication of the main rebel body at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, excepting New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at outposts yesterday with Gov. Johnson's son of Kentucky asking the fate of his father.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MILITARY GOODS!

H. G. HAMLIN, JR.,

No. 41 FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

and No. 43 Cherry Street, (near Adams' Express Company), Nashville, Tenn., has now a line assortment of

Silk and Worsted Sashes, COMMON AND FINE GOLD EMBROIDERED PARASOLS, from \$1.25 to \$15.00 per pair.

SWORTH—All qualities and prices, plain and fancy hats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Regatta Hats and Caps, &c., &c., all at Eastern Prices.

Military men are invited to call and examine for themselves. April 11-14

HORACE H. HARRISON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

42 CEDAR STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN. April 11-14

INSURANCE

Against loss or damage by fire or the perils of NAVIGATION, can be obtained at the Insurance Office of

W. J. MARR,

No. 25 COLLEGE STREET, (Opposite the "Sewanee House.")

Mar 29-11

CAPITOL BAKERY

AND RESTAURANT,

18 Cedar Street.

EVERY THING GOOD TO EAT!

AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Family Bread, Hotel Bread, Army Bread, THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT, POUND, SPONGE, JELLY, AND OTHER CAKES! THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

ICE CREAM! The Best in the World!

Attentive Servants and the best Cooks in the World!

BREAD

Furnished to Everybody the Cheapest and Best in the World!

The Lowest Prices in the World!

NICE COOL, REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS ON ICE!!

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

REMEMBER THE CAPITOL BAKERY AND RESTAURANT!

18 Cedar St.

Fresh Butter, Tea, Apples, Hams, Eggs, and anything a Family needs!

COME AND SEE US!

Butlers should call and see us, HOTELS, FAMILIES, Everybody should call!

DON'T

Stand on the Form, but come at once!

DO NOT FORGET

18 Cedar Street, THE

CAPITOL RESTAURANT AND BAKERY!

Suppers or Dinners Prepared FOR ONE OR

5,000 Persons

In "Double-Quick" Time and "No-Plus-Ultra" Style.

GIVE US A TRIAL AT

18 Cedar St.

April 3